

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
 Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
 George L. Allen, Vice President.
 W. R. Carr, Secretary.

Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 DAILY AND SUNDAY SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year, \$2.00
 Six months, \$1.25
 Three months, \$0.75
 Any three days, except Sunday, one year, \$1.00

Sunday, with Magazine, \$2.00
 Special Mail Edition, Sunday, \$1.25
 Sunday Magazine, \$0.50

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
 Per week, daily only, \$0.10
 Per week, daily and Sunday, \$0.15

Published Monday and Thursday—One year, \$1.50
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1878.
 Entered in Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, June 15, 1896.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY.

Eight, ten and twelve pages, \$0.01 each
 Fifteen, sixteen and twenty pages, \$0.02 each
 Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages, \$0.03 each
 Thirty-two or thirty-eight pages, \$0.04 each

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Vol. 34, No. 41.

JULY CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during July, 1901, was as follows:

all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Reception Room, Bell, Kintoch, 475
 Editorial Reception Room, Main 2013, A 674

is that of the permanent gain to be scored by St. Louis. It is a gain that would not have been likely for a generation, perhaps, but for the World's Fair. This great enterprise makes a demand which must be met without delay by the railroads. It is being adequately met. The belt line and terminals thus to be gained by St. Louis will be one of the benefits made possible by the World's Fair. And there will be others of equal value left as a legacy from that great and public-spirited enterprise.

ANANIAS IS AFRAID.
 For a newspaper so prolific in the manufacture of malicious charges intended to prejudice the public mind the Globe-Democrat displays an amazing unwillingness to refer to the official records for proof which should convince its readers of the truth of its allegations.

There is but one explanation of this course in the matter of the vague indictment for "crookedness" in the management of the State's finances which the Globe has preferred against the Democratic administration of Missouri affairs. That reckless partisan organ has evidently entered upon a campaign of deliberate misrepresentation. It has no intention of making any attempt to verify its charges. It will simply advance those charges in the fatuous belief that it thereby places Missouri Democracy on the defensive. The charges are manufactured by a process of crude distortion of the truth and a studied misrepresentation of actual conditions.

The Democratic administration at Jefferson City will reply to the Globe just the minute that newspaper makes a specific charge of Democratic misconduct and accompanies the charge with the evidence upon which it is based. Governor Dockery has gone so far as to invite the Globe to inspect the official records of Missouri and to publish to the people of the State whatever of wrongdoing may be uncovered by this inspection. He has notified the Globe that it can perform a great and valuable public service by presenting to the people of Missouri the full truth of misconduct of the State's affairs if he has been such misconduct. He has assured the Globe that the heads of the various State departments join him in this invitation, and that every book in every department will be open to its examination.

The Globe-Democrat must accept Governor Dockery's invitation and report its finding to the people if it expects credence. It cannot discredit the Governor or the Democratic party by arguing that the invitation was not extended in good faith or that the Governor knows that it will be impossible to find the truth in the books of the State. The Globe has itself declared that an examination of the books would prove its charge of Democratic crookedness. It should not continue in its refusal to examine the books. Until it makes this examination and reports the results the people of Missouri will continue to call the Globe-Democrat by its well-earned title of Ananias.

CATCHING SMALL FRY.
 Governor Davis of Arkansas has made a brave record in his fight against the wide-open gambling dens of that State. Unlike some officials who take a radical stand, he has been content to enforce the law in a common-sense manner.

There was a gnashing of teeth when the Arkansas Legislature passed the anti-gambling law last spring. For many years gambling had been a lucrative source of revenue to cities and counties, especially in the larger centers of population. At certain seasons of the year some localities were crowded with members of the sporting fraternity drawn by the gambling magnet.

Disputes tell of one way in which attempts have been made to make the law odious. Two small negroes were caught at the favorite pastime of "shooting craps." Their stakes were about as small as values can be. Nevertheless, the Judge before whom they were tried fined them \$500 each, which, of course, they could never hope to pay.

Governor Davis promptly pardoned the boys. In explaining why he did so, he frankly tells of the efforts being made to create an unfriendly feeling for the Wilson gambling law by indicting heavy fines on small offenders and letting the big gamblers go. Arkansas can well afford to let the practice stop. Making examples of pickaninies will secure no friends for those in favor of gambling.

FICE-DOG DAYS.
 As the Globe-Democrat suggests, without meaning to admit anything sweet about Missouri Democracy, the "yaller dog" epithet of which Republicans are so fond has no meaning.

If canine comparisons are eloquent at all, it is now time to speak of the fice-dog period of Republican politics in Missouri. There was a day when Republican bosses ran politics by shooting Democrats, throwing preachers into prison, gutting the State Treasury and driving voters with violence from the polls. That was an era of bad men, but, in justice to them, it must be admitted that they had not the fice-dog qualities.

In this generation, the Globe-Democrat, as the busiest spotted brindle of the yelping pack, conducts politics with nasty little lies, shifting ground after every vicious slander and never sticking to any part of its own contentions. Its party leaders are all of the kindred breed. This is the day of the playmate's reign in Missouri Republicanism. The fice-dog is spreading himself.

NO REASON FOR BEING.
 In the glowing official reports of the increased exportation of American manufactured products there is found ample justification for the conviction that necessity no longer exists for a high protective tariff whose burden of taxation is felt most severely by American consumers.

The only logical excuse for the high protective tariff has been that it was necessary for the protection of American manufacturers from European competition in this country. The home market, it was argued, must not be surrendered to foreign manufacturers. American manufacturers must be made secure against their European rivals, the original advocates of a high protective tariff contended; the "infant industries"

of the United States must be sheltered and fostered until they attained the growth and strength necessary to competition with the Old World.

It is surely evident that these one-time "infant industries" have attained their growth and the full strength of maturity. They are assuredly not helpless against their European antagonists when they can go directly into the European markets and undersell those antagonists. It certainly cannot now be the duty of the American Government to continue the taxation of American consumers for the "protection" against foreign competition of American manufacturers who have now taken the trade away from their European competitors in the very home markets of those competitors. The original justifying reason for a high protective tariff has ceased to exist.

The perpetuation of the high protective tariff threatens now to precipitate a trade war, waged against this country by a European trade alliance, which would be of infinite costliness to American trade. The high protective tariff now only further enriches the American trusts. It taxes the American consumer for this sole purpose. It is time to abolish the high protective tariff.

HANNA AND ROOSEVELT.
 It will create a very interesting situation if Vice President Roosevelt sees fit to make an aggressive campaign for the presidential nomination in open antagonism to the plans of Mark Hanna and the Republican national machine controlled by Hanna.

The battle there to be fought would be that of the old-line Republicans who believe in a party of principle as against the Hanna followers whose conception of government is that of a private snap for the aggrandizement of a governing caste.

Roosevelt would unquestionably attract to his support the thousands of Republicans disgusted with a commercialized party and a party creed of spoils and plunder. He stands for the best there is in the Republican party, exactly as Mark Hanna stands for the worst.

It is almost absolutely certain, however, in the event of such a fight, that Hanna and the machine would conquer and that Roosevelt would be crushed. Apparently, the time has forever gone by when any man can hope for distinction in the Republican party unless he wears the trust collar and does the bidding of the syndicates without question. Roosevelt is not such a man. He is, therefore, doomed to the defeat of his ambitions because of his stubborn integrity and American conception of public duty. Nevertheless, it would be a valuable additional object-lesson for the general good if the Vice President of the United States should see fit to test the strength of Hanna, the Dictator of Republican action.

HELPFUL SISTERS.

It should not be possible that the Twentieth Century man will take it into his mind to poke fun at the Commonwealth of the Sanctified Sisterhood which has now established its headquarters just outside the national capital of this country.

The cardinal doctrine of the Sanctified Sisterhood is that women should be financially independent of men, even to the extent of wives refusing to ask their husbands for money.

It will be indeed amazing if there is any masculine tendency to protest against this doctrine. Quite to the contrary, there should be an indorsement so to insure the immortality of a creed thus rich in promise of relief.

Equally magnetic in its appeal is that article of the Sanctified Sisters' creed which permits even men to join the Sisterhood—probably under the classification of Unsansctified Sisters—provided that they shall not attempt to boss things. This means the chance of a lifetime for that type of man who is "too strong to work" and not adverse to allowing his wife to work for him. The Sanctified Sisters should soon find that they have a large masculine following.

A community of females who refuse to "bone" males for money and yet offer an asylum for men not inclined to "boss things" is rather a fascinating community to millions of men.

It is the Globe-Democrat's duty, not that of the State administration, to present evidence on the Globe's partisan charges. And the Globe sees the impossibility of collecting such evidence.

An enlarged Union Station, an inner and outer belt railway line, the best terminal facilities in the Union, will be among the World's Fair gifts to St. Louis.

A careful study of the lists of visitors at certain summer resorts makes very interesting reading for Missouri politicians during the dull season.

Forty years ago to-day the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, but its Blue and Gray survivors are now as friendly as two to a bed.

Judging from Teddy Roosevelt's decont to the ignoble sport of coyote-hunting he is genuinely in training for a shot at Mark Hanna.

If the State books were delivered within the doors of the Globe-Democrat old Ananias would make a panicky exit through the windows.

Anyway, the Globe-Democrat's editorial assaults on the State administration may yet take high rank as imaginative literature.

Republican miracle in Missouri cost the taxpayers many millions of dollars. They have no desire for a repetition of the experience.

Under Republican misrule the State of Missouri went broke. Under Democratic rule it went into the front rank of prosperous States.



MRS. WILLIAM J. HALLIDAY.
 Who was Miss Fredericka Homes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Homes, of Shaw avenue. Mrs. Halliday is a bride of Thursday.

WAVE OF PROSPERITY IS ROLLING ON.

Last Year's Phenomenal Commercial Operations Will Be Exceeded.

Washington, Aug. 9.—It has been frequently assumed that the high level of last year's phenomenal commercial operations could not be repeated this year. Reports on the volume of trade for the six months ending June 30, do not bear out this prediction. The figures show that, as a rule, the contrary is true and that the tide of commercial prosperity is still on the upward trend.

Wheat receipts for example at eight leading markets, including St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City, Toledo and Detroit, aggregated 27,152,742 bushels for the season to June 30, compared with 26,972,915 bushels for the year previous. The yearly receipts of live stock at five western markets to June 30 have been 2,382,525 cattle, 2,138,790 hogs and 3,285,527 sheep. This exceeds by 244,332 head the arrivals for the corresponding period of last year. Traffic receipts of live stock while alone were 4,382 cars above those of the first six months of 1900 and shipments were greater by 3,786 cars. This illustrates the increasing extent to which transportation interests have been sharing in the enlarging output of staple farm products.

Packing Industries Cited.
 Packing industries have prolonged their demand for hogs further than usual into the summer. The packing demand at Chicago under discussion at the Conference the weekly requirement during January was 141,641 head, and in June 124,294 head.

Hugely increased. The weekly receipts in the first six months' increase is instanced by the grain and flour receipts at these points. At Boston the receipts to June 30 were 2,254,229 bushels, compared with 2,142,400 bushels for the year previous. At New York June receipts alone this year were 2,314,713 bushels, compared with 1,642,800 bushels for June, 1900.

The coal trade is another index of the past half year's commercial progress. Chesapeake and Ohio coal shipments, as reported for the year ending June 30, were 4,502,012 tons, compared with 4,118,709 tons in 1900. The increase in the first six months alone increased from 1,765,414 tons to 2,048,802 tons. Taking Chicago and St. Louis as representative points in the bituminous coal trade, it is found that Chicago's receipts of coal and coke to June 30 were 1,322,353 tons for the corresponding period of 1900.

The report on the principal movements of the country's commerce indicates a substantial degree of growth in the volume of the trade, and that the increase in the latter and more important half of the commercial year yet to come.

OPPOSED TO REORGANIZATION.

State Senator Lee Talks of Politics and Peaches.

State Senator George T. Lee of Van Buren, Mo., was in St. Louis yesterday on his way home from a trip to Colorado. Regarding the political situation he said last night at the Laclede Hotel:

"If the country is in favor of reorganizing the party they need to investigate. Reorganization won't go in the country."

Then Senator Lee told a peach story. "Down in Carter County," said he, "the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company has a wide area of land, from which the timber has been cut. Three years ago it was decided to try to grow peaches there. Trees one year old were planted. They are now four years old, and will bear from one-half to one bushel each this year. The fruit is much larger than the average peach. As a fact, those peaches weigh from seven to twelve ounces each, and they haven't had a drop of rain since blossoming time."

BARYTONE CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Singer at the Delmar Unable to Go On Last Night.

Just about curtain time at Delmar Garden last night word was telegraphed to Manager Southwell by the physician in charge of Barytone Clarke of the Delmar company that the well-known singer had been taken suddenly ill during the afternoon and that all the doctor's efforts to put him in condition to sing Friday evening had been unavailing. When the message was received there was a good deal of sympathy for the singer. Barytone Clarke, who had to rearrange his entire program to make room for the singer, was taken to the hospital. He was taken to the hospital. He was taken to the hospital. He was taken to the hospital.

SENOR VICUNA'S CONDITION.

Physicians Report That the Chilean Minister Is Much Worse.

DOCTOR CRANE AT PIASA CHAUTAUQUA.

Lecture on "The Greatest American Fraud"—Ministerial Conference Led by Dr. Ford.

Chautauqua, Ill., Aug. 9.—The principal lecturer today at the Piassa Chautauqua was the Reverend Doctor Charles A. Crane, pastor of the Saratoga Street M. E. Church of Boston. Doctor Crane lectured before an interested audience this afternoon in the Tabernacle on "The Greatest American Fraud."



REVEREND CHARLES A. CRANE.
 Of Boston, who lectured yesterday at the Piassa Chautauqua on "The Greatest American Fraud."

Fraud." In the course of his lecture Doctor Crane alluded to the liquor traffic, and those connected therewith. In addition to the regular visiting card, Chautauqua many visitors were from Greene and Jersey counties. Doctor Crane having formerly been pastor of the First Baptist Church at White Hall.

This evening a concert was given by the Artion Ladies' Quartet of Chicago, assisted by Mrs. Wilda Stutzman, reader, of Athens, Ill. To-morrow will be one of the biggest days of the Chautauqua, being known as Young People's Society Day. In the afternoon a rally of the young people of the organization of the surrounding cities will be held. The young people's societies from St. Louis will attend, several hundred strong, under the leadership of J. I. McClelland.

At 2 o'clock a special programme will be given in the Tabernacle by the visiting St. Louisans. Among those who will take part in the programme are Misses Laura M. Kinsley, Nellie Luebeck, Katherine Grunfield, Mrs. E. P. West and Wells H. Hurlburt, Jr., Charles King, A. H. Robbins, George W. Laube, Jr., Ira E. Lyle, J. P. Licklider and the Reverend Charles Stedman. The St. Louis organizations that will take part are Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union, Young Men's Christian Association and the Young People's Society of Christendom.

In the evening a stereoscopic lecture will be given by the Reverend Frank Foster on "Life in Tropical Africa." Among the arrivals at the Piassa Springs Hotel to-morrow are: Floyd R. Miller and Bruce Lawson, Rockford, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Robertson, St. Louis; Emma F. Jones, Hiram, Ill.; Miss Fannie Hayward, Woodburn, Ill.; H. C. Martin, Chicago; C. L. Shelton and daughter, the Misses Nellie Evelyn Shelton, St. Charles, Mo.; Dr. McDavid, Hillsboro, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Borders and Miss Mae Short, Marietta, Ill.; Misses May and Jennie Little, Pawnee, Neb.

BARYTONE CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Singer at the Delmar Unable to Go On Last Night.

Just about curtain time at Delmar Garden last night word was telegraphed to Manager Southwell by the physician in charge of Barytone Clarke of the Delmar company that the well-known singer had been taken suddenly ill during the afternoon and that all the doctor's efforts to put him in condition to sing Friday evening had been unavailing. When the message was received there was a good deal of sympathy for the singer. Barytone Clarke, who had to rearrange his entire program to make room for the singer, was taken to the hospital. He was taken to the hospital. He was taken to the hospital. He was taken to the hospital.

SENOR VICUNA'S CONDITION.

Physicians Report That the Chilean Minister Is Much Worse.

JAPANESE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT COLUMBIA.

S. Yanagi Wara a Brilliant Student Who Has Distinguished Himself for Learning in This Country.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED EXPERT.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
 Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 9.—S. Yanagi Wara, a young Japanese nobleman, who has just completed the course in the Wesleyan University of this city, has been appointed professor of chemistry of Columbia, Mo., college and enters upon his new duties in September, upon the commencement of the fall term.

The appointment is a well-merited tribute to a brilliant mind. The recipient of this honor comes of a distinguished family of Japan, and has been educating himself in this country for the past seven years. He has acquired the degree of Master